(c) to what extent has the study shown that soft drinks; sugar based food, fast food are the primary causes of diabetes amongst our youth;

(d) whether Government have made awareness schemes to counter this trend of sickness amongst our youth; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) It is estimated that number of diabetics in the country is 32 million of which roughly 10% is insulin dependent diabetes of the young as reported by WHO. A hospital based study on south Indian urban population reported that 32.6% of their 11359 patients developed Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM) at <15 years of age. A population based study in Chennai found prevalence of IDDM in 0.26% per 1000 in <15 yrs. with a major peak at 12 years. A study was conducted by the Delhi Diabetes Research Centre, a non-governmental organisation in collaboration with Govt. of Delhi, focusing on hazards of obesity and its relation with diabetes, among the school children in Delhi. The study concluded that lack of physical activity/exercise combined with excess consumption of fast food and aerated drinks is the major cause of over weight obesity in these children which may be a pre-disposing factor towards diabetes. Under an ongoing ICMR-WHO study on Non-communicable Disease (NCD) surveillance, the diabetes as a risk factor of NCD has been taken up in the age group of 15-64 years at Delhi, Dibrugarh, Trivandrum, Chennai and Nagpur. This study will also provide prevalence of diabetes in young age group.

Since creating awareness through information, education and communication is the main strategy to tackle this issue, this component has been incorporated in the National Programme for Control of Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) for which this Ministry has sought in principle approval from the Planning Commission.

Slide in Growth of HIV infections

575. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an unprecedented slide in the annual growth of HIV infections in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this drastic decrease is due to a methodological flaw?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on data received from annual round of HIV sentinel surveillance, it is estimated that there are 5.134 million HIV infections in the country in 2004, as compared to 5.106 million infections in 2003 and 4.58 million in 2002. Thus there are 28,000 added infections in the country during 2004 compared to 0.526 million added infections in the year 2003.

(c) No, Sir. The decrease is not due to any methodological flaw, since the methodology used in 2004 was exactly the same as in the previous year.

Leprosy, TB and AIDS cases in the Country

576. PROF. M. M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy, TB and AIDS cases detected in the country as on date and the number of new hospitals set up for the same in 2004-05 and 2005-06, till date;

(b) the number of leprosy, TB and AIDS hospitals in the country as on date, State-wise/hospital-wise; and

(c) the details of foreign assistance provided to these hospitals during the last three years and the amount spent so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per available information, the number of leprosy cases detected and put on treatment in the country during 2004-05 and 2005-06 are 260063 and 28562 respectively. The number of TB cases detected and put on treatment in the country during the year 2004 are 1257532 and in first quarter of 2005 ending March, 2005 is 321208. The number of AIDS cases detected in the country up till March, 2005 was 103857. As on 30th June 2005, a total of 10,255 AIDS patients were on treatment.